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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/664,340	09/17/2003	Christopher Richard Doerr	79	4132
7590	11/03/2004		EXAMINER	
John A. Caccuro 9 Ladwood Drive Holmdel, NJ 07733			PENG, CHARLIE YU	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2883	

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/664,340	DOERR, CHRISTOPHER RICHARD
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Charlie Peng	2883

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/25/04.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 9/17/2003 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR § 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement has been considered by the examiner. See attached copy of IDS.

2. The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR§1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP §609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Independent claims 1, 9, and 10 and dependent claims 4, 6, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,785,446 to

Chandrasekhar et al. Referring to claims 1 and 9, Chandrasekhar et al. teach a series of three Mach-Zehnder interferometers (**411, 412, 413** in **Fig. 4** or Column 5, lines 31-42). The first and third MZIs (**411, 413**) both include fixed 50/50 couplers (**402, 409**). The second MZI include a first adjustable coupler (**411** as adjusted by **403** via **Control 1A**) and a second adjustable coupler (**413** as adjusted by **406** via **Control 1A**).

4. Referring to claim 4, which is a dependent claim of claim 1, in addition to what is disclosed and used in this office action to reject claim 1, Chandrasekhar et al. teach that the **403** and **408** are variable phase elements able to shift the phase 0 ± 90 degrees (Column 5, lines 35-38).

5. Referring to claim 6, which is a dependent claim of claim 1, Chandrasekhar et al. teach that an optical apparatus whose functions include dispersion equalization or compensation can be used in optical communication systems to mitigate various impairments. Chandrasekhar et al. further teach that the equalizer (or compensator) can be made in planar lightwave circuit (a lightwave circuit is inherently an optically integrated circuit) technology.

6. Referring to claim 7, which is a dependent claim of claim 1, the six components claimed by the applicant are the basic components inherent to any optical communication system. Chandrasekhar et al. teach that the dispersion equalizer (or compensator) to be used to be in filter narrowing, transmitter and receiver impairments mitigation (Column 1, lines 50-53); in an optically amplified system (Column 3, lines 2-17); and in an application for a multiwavelength transmission system comprising a multiplexer (**802**) and demultiplexer (**805**) (Fig. 8A).

7. Referring to claim 8, which is a dependent claim of claim 1, Chandrasekhar et al. teach that the dispersion equalizer (or compensator) can be implemented to compensate many wavelength channels simultaneously, and, in one embodiment, to include a MZI with a free-spectra range of 50 GHz – an integer multiple of the channel spacing (Column 1, lines 34-45).

8. Claim 10 teaches the method by which the apparatus disclosed in claim 1 is operated. The method is inherent to the apparatus and also rejected.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d§2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d§887, 225 USPQ§645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d§937, 214 USPQ§761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d§438, 164 USPQ§619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d§528, 163 USPQ§644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR§1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR§1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR§3.73(b).

9. Claims 1-8 and 10 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1-4, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of copending Application No. 10/760,516. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because all the claimed elements in the instant application is presently claimed in the copending

application, hence the present claims are not patentably distinct from the copending application.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. §101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. §186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d§467, 114 USPQ§330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d§438, 164 USPQ§619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. §101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. §101.

10. Claim 9 is provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as claiming the same invention as that of claim 11 of copending Application No. 10/760,516. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

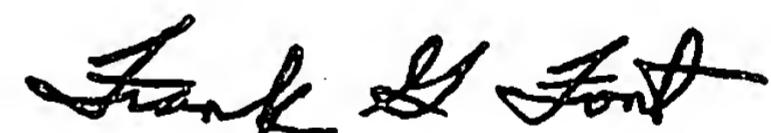
11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- 1) U.S. Patent 6,658,174 to Doerr;
- 2) U.S.P.G. Pub. 2002/0071628 to Zang et al;
- 3) U.S.P.G. Pub. 2003/0016938 to Hatayama et al.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charlie Peng whose telephone number is (571) 272-2177. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank Font can be reached on (571) 272-2415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

13. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



CYP

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